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MONDAY,
November 6, 1950

THE JERUSALEM POST

PRICE: 30 PRUTA
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PHILIPPINE AIR LINES
SPEED — COMFORT — SAFETY
D.C. SERVICE
FROM BUREAU TO
ROME — MADRID — LONDON
KARACHI — CALCUTTA — MANILA

Column One
By
David Courtney

Jordan Flouts Riley's Order On Convoys

THE U.S. 8th Army has affirmed that Chinese units, up to two divisions, are in action in Korea. Baidy stated this represents a serious and puzzling development. Major-General Huena, commanding the South Korean Second Corps, stated a few days ago that his forces were in contact with the Chinese 40th Corps, which had crossed the Yalu River. At the same time, reports from Tokyo and Hong Kong have said that the Chinese armies are in process of demobilization and that, especially in Manchuria, conscripts are being rapidly released. This report is believed to have been confirmed recently by British official sources. On October 31 the U.S. 10th Corps reported the presence of Chinese units north of Hamhung, but it was stated at General MacArthur's headquarters that small significance was attached to the fact and that on all the evidence available, "serious intervention is deemed unlikely."

It seems not unlikely that regular Chinese forces have been sent along the Yalu River, which marks the boundary between Manchuria and Korea. Along this river are the main power installations upon which Manchurian industry depends. The Sulho Dam, forty miles inland from Antung and on the Manchurian banks of the river, is the source of electric power not only to Korean towns but also to main centres of Manchuria and Siberia, including the cities of Dalren and Mukden. The Chinese protection of this area, that is vital to their economy over a vast territory which has been subject to Mao Tse-tung's rule of China, is not surprising.

THE 8th Army report, which is now the main cause of alarm, refers to Chinese units equivalent to two divisions; and "in contact." Where the contact has been made is not stated; but the war reports from the same Headquarters say that North Koreans and Chinese Communist troops are believed to have captured Wonn, on the Chongchon River, south of the border. It is, perhaps, as well to bear in mind that the statement alleging Chinese participation in the fighting refers to Chinese units "in sufficient numerical strength to be equivalent to at least two divisions." The suggestion of this as of the previous report of intervention, is that the Chinese are not operating as unified divisions. The probability thus remains, that the presence of Chinese-speaking troops, coming from China, may only mean that Korean forces which have been serving with the armies of Mao Tse-tung for many years, and which have now been demobilized or in some other manner released, have joined the North Korean armies. From the very beginning of this unhappy war it has been said, over and over again, that the North Koreans were fighting well because among them were well-trained Korean units which had long served with the Chinese armies that had fought the Japanese in Manchuria. One looks for an explanation along these lines both because such an explanation naturally suggests itself, and because a complication which might involve war between China and the forces sponsored by U.N. would be a serious development, the facts of which would need to be without shadow of doubt.

Tel Aviv, November 6.

REMEMBRANCE DAY, 1950

The two minutes silence, followed by a short religious service, will be observed at the British Military Cemetery at Ramle on Sunday, November 12, at 10.55 a.m.

ALL WILL BE WELCOME.

Travel Zoning Put Off Again

By Ruth Cale, POST Staff Correspondent

TEL AVIV, Sunday. — Travel zoning began this morning, but this evening was postponed a third time, until November 15. Meanwhile today no steps were taken to enforce the regulation, and many car-owners have not yet received their permits from the control committees.

Traffic police at point duty, asked today whether they were checking cars moving about without permits on their windshields, said they had not yet received any instructions. More than half the vehicles on the roads today drove without such permits. Of 180 moving cars counted by this reporter in various districts of Tel Aviv today, only 63 bore permits. The percentage of the various permits registered on these was as follows:

Municipal area	14 per cent
15-km. radius	14 per cent
25-km. radius	10 per cent
35-km. radius	5 per cent
Tel Aviv zone	15 per cent
More than one zone	5 per cent
Entire country	17 per cent

The latter category included Jewish Agency, Government, Municipal, Kupat Holim and press vehicles. One car carried permits for two entire zones and a third one for part of an additional zone. Restricted travel permission has not been granted only from the various cities. A car-owner resident in Rehovot, for instance, gets his permit with Rehovot as the centre of the permitted radius.

Taxis are not controlled under the regulations, nor have they felt any effects of the restrictions, as they have in any case been working at full pressure from morning to night. But the owners of cars who have already received a negative reply to their applications, said they were now forced to move about in taxis.

Many vehicle owners who must lay up their cars cannot find garages, or if they do, the fees charged for storage are exorbitant. For today, most of them left the cars parked in the roads. Tomorrow they will be moving again—at least for another ten days.

(See Advertisement — Page 2)

A NEW STATE, THAT WAS

DAMASCUS, Sunday (Reuters). — Official circles here have received reports that a new independent Arab state of about one-and-a-half million inhabitants is expected to come into existence. The new state is supposed to comprise Oman, Kuwait and Bahrain, in the Persian Gulf area. (These districts, the richest oil-bearing area in the world, are independent Emirates attached by treaties to Britain.) Usually well-informed sources in Cairo have treated the reports with "considerable scepticism." They said no moves have been made from the Persian Gulf suggesting political changes.

Gov't May Conscript Doctors To Relieve Rural Shortage

By Robert Gary, POST Staff Correspondent

The Government, after conferring with various health institutions, is planning to conscript newly-certificated physicians for a limited period of service in rural areas that have been suffering from a shortage of medical services, it was learned in Jerusalem yesterday.

According to Ministry of Health sources, the ruling would make it necessary for every doctor—both new graduates and immigrants—to practise for about a two-year period in some district of the country which has been without a physician.

These areas include the Jerusalem Corridor, the Negev, many parts of Galilee, the Ezer and the Sharon. These sources pointed out that similar laws exist in many other countries that have experienced a similar shortage.

Institutions Agree
A survey by The Post of the Health Ministry, the Israel Medical Association and Kupat Holim revealed that all agree that in outlying areas, urban areas have a surplus of physicians.

Statistically, Israel enjoys one of the world's highest health standards. For the combined Jewish and Arab population of about 1,300,000 there are about 3,100 doctors, or about one doctor for 400 persons, which is two-and-a-half times as many as most countries with high medical standards where the average is one doctor per 1,000 persons.

The most serious aspect of the situation is that more than 50 per cent of the na-

Reservoir Small
The reservoir of doctors, therefore, who can be urged to move into rural areas is small. The great majority are those with families and are understandably reluctant to abandon their apartments and practices that have been established after many years.

Furthermore, the United number of young doctors have been swelled up by the Army and the Health Ministry's medical institutions. Many of these young men are reluctant to take up posts in rural areas that they wish to continue their studies.

This can only be done at hospitals which are in the urban areas. And these immigrant physicians, who might have gone into the field, have been held back recently, and are unable to sharpen the hardships to be encountered in working in remote Arab villages or isolated communities.

Therefore, the reluctant decision to conscript doctors.

48 Lost in Alps Plane Crash

GENEVA, Sunday, (UP). — Air India announced the wreckage of their Constellation airliner, missing since Friday with 48 persons on board, was sighted today near the top of 15,781 foot Mount Blanc, Europe's highest mountain.

Air India said the plane was spotted by a searching Swiss Douglas C-56.

It radioed that the wreckage was discovered about 600 feet below Mount Blanc's summit on the northwest slope.

All aboard were Indian and Pakistan except the English pilot, Captain Allen Saint. Authorities said the wreckage was broken in two and they feared there would be no survivors.

Ground rescue parties at Chamet were alerted to climb to the wreckage, but mountain climbing experts said the parties may not reach the area until spring. Recent blizzards which swept over the Alps and hampered the air

T.A. Port Crisis To Be Studied

TEL AVIV, Sunday. — A three-member committee was charged by the Histadrut Executive here tonight to find a solution to the Tel Aviv port labour crisis within 10 days.

The port workers have demanded wage increases from the Marine Trust, Ltd., the company which runs the harbour, but the local Labour Council and the Histadrut Central Committee considered their demands exorbitant.

At the close of tonight's meeting, Mr. Berl Repetur, Mampam, objected that IL-140,000 had been demanded from various Histadrut institutions for the Histadrut election fund. Mr. Y. Haskin, the treasurer, said the request was in conformity with the decision of the last Histadrut Council two months ago.

Israel Backs Arms Reduction Proposal

LAKE SUCCESS, Sunday. — Israel supported the "peace through deeds" resolution striving for arms reductions, which was passed by the U.N. political committee last night. The voting was 47 against five, the Soviet bloc, with one abstention, Yugoslavia.

Mr. Zvi Rafail abstained on the atomic energy provision in view of Israel's position that the only effective proposals for atomic control are those which can secure the agreement of the "atomic powers."

He supported a Soviet declaration condemning propaganda for a new war but abstained, with Australia, India and the Soviet bloc on a Chilean resolution condemning propaganda against the peace, that is, condemning the suppression of news about international events and U.N. activities.

On this resolution, voting was 43 in favour, none against and eight abstaining. Israel's position was that the resolution was wholly gratuitous and confused.

YUGOSLAVS PLAN GREEK EXCHANGE

BELGRADE, Sunday (UP). — The Yugoslav government broadly hinted today that diplomatic accord with Greece was imminent. The foreign office disclosed that it was preparing to return an estimated 90 Greek prisoners from the 1947 civil war.

The Greek government has been insisting that these men be returned before any negotiations to resume full diplomatic relations with Yugoslavia.

It is also appreciated here that Marshal Tito would not return the prisoners without an exchange of ministers and the reopening of communications between the two countries.

This disclosure follows the announcement last Thursday by the Yugoslav Red Cross that 174 Greek children are being prepared for repatriation.

Lama Refuses To Abandon Tibet Capital

NEW DELHI, Sunday (UP).

Wealthy Tibetans were evacuating their womenfolk and valuables to safety from the invading Chinese Communist troops today, but the 14-year-old boy ruler, the Dalai Lama, still refused to leave the capital of Lhasa, an official report disclosed.

A spokesman for the Indian External Affairs Ministry said after a week of unexplained silence, Dr. Sinha, head of the Indian mission at Lhasa has sent a message stating that the Dalai Lama, "holder of the Thunderbolt," was still in his palace at the capital.

Earlier it had been reported from Kalimpong, the Indian frontier town on the caravan route to Lhasa, that the boy ruler had fled to safety with a few of his trustworthies and a small bodyguard of troops.

The Ministry spokesman said that Dr. Sinha reported that the Tibetan government was trying to decide what to do next. He made no mention of unofficial reports that the Dalai Lama had fled to safety with a few of his trustworthies and a small bodyguard of troops.

The new administration is said to be headed by Sawang Lama, one of the senior monk officials in the capital who was reported to favour friendly relations with Communist China, acknowledgment of Chinese suzerainty and land reforms.

Official sources at the Gangtok capital of the buffer state of Sikkim on the main Indo-Tibetan trade route said Communist troops had reached the fortress of Gyumdo along the road from Jyablung by way of Gangtok and that the road had been closed into open plains.

The officials said there was great confusion and excitement among the masses in Lhasa who awaited the invaders. They said the Tibetan government had ordered its dislocation at Kalimpong not to proceed to Lhasa. The delegation had been going to the Chinese capital to discuss diplomatic relations between the two countries.

State of Nepal Asks U.S. to Rush Arms

CALCUTTA, Sunday (UP). — The Premier and Commander-in-Chief of Nepal, an independent buffer state between India and Tibet, has appealed "frantically" to the U.S. to rush arms and ammunition to strengthen defence measures along the Tibetan frontier, reliable sources said today.

The sources said they believed Masaraja Movan Shamsheer Jang Bahadur Rana's fear was based on the uneasiness with which Nepal is watching the Chinese Communist' rapid advance toward Lhasa and the possibility that the invading troops might find convenient ground to attempt a southward extension of the 300 mile border from Nepal.

Significance has been attached to several recent visits paid to Nepal by U.S. Ambassador to India Roy Henderson and also to the fact that a high ranking official of the Indian Government's Foreign Ministry flew to Nepal for secret talks following the receipt of news of the Chinese entry into Tibet.

They claim that the best defence of the mountain kingdom lies in its rugged terrain and that the state has no need for more armaments.

BOMBING ERROR KILLS ELEVEN

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Sunday (Reuters). — A bomb from an R.A.F. Lincoln bomber today killed 11 rubber workers and wounded 34 others when it missed its target near Klang, 30 kilometres north of here.

The aircraft was bombing guerrilla targets in bad weather. The casualties were all Chinese or Malaysians.

French Minister Warns Against Failure of Indo-China Parley

SAIGON, Sunday (Reuters).

M. Jean Le Tourneau, French Minister for the Associated States, said here today that the conference on Indochina cannot and must not fail, because failure would mean the withdrawal of the French Expeditionary Force and the end of Vietnamese independence.

The conference at Pau, France, between representatives of the Indochinese States of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos, and of France, is discussing the future relationship of these states with the French Union under the recent treaty giving them autonomy.

Chinese Troops in Korea Are Volunteers; U.N. Line Holding

STOP PRESS

TOKYO, Monday (Reuters). — General MacArthur, in a personal communique today said the North Koreans had been defeated, but a new fresh army, backed up by large alien reserves, now faced the U.N.

He said the Communists had massed "a great concentration of possibly reinforcing divisions with adequate supply echelons behind the privileged sanctuary of the adjacent Manchurian border."

Whether and to what extent these reserves would be moved forward "remains to be seen and is a matter of great international significance," he continued.

The General said the Communists had committed one of the "most offensive acts of international lawlessness in history by moving alien Communist forces across the Yalu River into North Korea without any notice of belligerency."

Commonwealth Troops Barely Escape Encirclement

TOKYO, Sunday, (Reuters). — U.N. forces held their hastily formed defence ring in Korea's rugged northwest today against determined onslaughts by North Koreans and Chinese Communists.

For 48 hours and despite some local withdrawals, Americans and South Koreans have been warding off their attacks. Attackers in blue uniforms with white piping are believed to be crack Chinese units.

British Commonwealth troops pulled back four miles and just escaped encirclement after covering a retreat in the area by the U.S. 24th Division in northwest Korea. Fiercely attacking Communists, believed to include Chinese shock troops, had driven round the flank of the Commonwealth brigade before it withdrew.

Reinforcements rushed up from the south enabled U.N. forces to hold their defence unbroken.

A military spokesman in Tokyo claimed that the position had been "stabilized" with newly committed American Second Division troops in the front line.

In the 24th Division sector, more than 30 kms. north of Anju, which is near the mouth of the Chongchon River, several attacks were also thrown back. Earlier reports said Communist units who yesterday took the town of Wonn on the Chongchon River, advanced three kms. south towards Hunmori, where they were held by Americans.

A spokesman at General MacArthur's headquarters here today drew the gloomiest picture of the Korean campaign since the U.N.'s entry into the war. At a press briefing, he drew attention to last night's Peking radio declaration that the Korean situation was a direct threat to China's security.

The spokesman said supplies were coming in from China down narrow easily defended ditches. It has become certain, he added, that the Communists saved an armoured division from the debacle in South Korea and had thrown it into battle again on October 28.

They had also rebuilt their Third and Eighth Divisions and the crack First Division, the spokesman said.

The Vietnamese forces, apparently attracted by the rich harvest approaching, had made many infiltrations in these areas, the spokesman added. At the same time as the Hoabinh withdrawal two other evacuations were proceeding in excellent condition, he said.

French troops who abandoned the important frontier outpost of Laokai last week were regrouping at Chapa in the mountains 20 kms. north of the southwest. Vietnamese troops had attacked their rear guard twice but no casualties were reported. The third regrouping is taking place around Chu, 90 kms. northeast of Hanoi and in the region of Dinlap, 65 kms. further east.

The spokesman said French troops would abandon about three posts to strengthen positions at Chu and Dinlap. The Army spokesman said the French lost nine killed in a severe attack yesterday near Thabinh, 80 kms. southwest of Hanoi.

Unofficial reports today said the French had won an engagement in this area.

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2,000 Italian Fascists Riot

ROME, Sunday (Reuters).

Steel-helmeted armed riot policemen today charged with batons swinging into a crowd of about 2,000 Fascist youth trying to demonstrate in the centre of Rome and outside the Italian Foreign Office.

The Fascists dispersed before the attack to gather again later in smaller groups marching about the streets shouting slogans, singing Fascist songs, and halting trolley buses. This was the first organized demonstration by the neo-

Moral Duty to Back N.Koreans—China

PEKING, Sunday. — The "democratic parties" of China are expected to declare that it is not officially involved in the Korean war.

This belief is supported by the Chinese Communist Agency's report that Manchurian farmers, having finished harvesting their crops, announced frankly their decision to cross the Yalu River and defend their country against U.N. forces.

A joint declaration by the "democratic parties" of China said yesterday that throughout the country people "are enthusiastically volunteering to resist American aggression, to aid Korea and to protect their homes and defend their country." Peking radio reported.

"Positive Action"

Since the Americans crossed the 38th Parallel, the statement said, "we have been forced to realize that if the lovers of peace in the world want peace, they must use positive action to resist atrocities and to fight against aggression."

"It is a moral duty for the Chinese people to support the Korean People's war against the Americans," the statement added.

The declaration asserted that by crossing the 38th Parallel, the Americans were "directly threatening the northeastern border of China."

As Premier Chou En Lai has said, the Chinese people absolutely will not tolerate foreign aggression, nor will they silently tolerate their neighbours being savagely invaded by imperialists," it added.

Korea Resistance May Increase U.S. Call-Up

WASHINGTON, Sunday (Reuters). — Chinese troops swelling the Communist ranks in Korea may cause the American army to call up more men during the first three months of next year than the 140,000 originally planned, according to some quarters here.

As news of substantial intervention by Chinese Communists poured in from correspondents in Korea, the Defence Department refrained from appraising the situation publicly.

An army spokesman told reporters yesterday that he could make no statement "until we receive confirmation of Chinese units from General MacArthur's Headquarters."

But an official who declined to be quoted by name predicted that the army would have to increase the number of conscripts for the first quarter of 1951 if the Chinese reinforcements prolonged the campaign.

The spokesman said supplies were coming in from China down narrow easily defended ditches. It has become certain, he added, that the Communists saved an armoured division from the debacle in South Korea and had thrown it into battle again on October 28.

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67291 67292 67293 67294 67295

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Haifa Branch: Carmel Mirzahi Bldg., New Commercial Centre, Tel 4841, P.O.B. 1370.

from Vitke, Rumania	Search Bureau	100
SEOAL, David & Hershel; father: Aharon Gershon, from Prusny	SEOAL, Max	101
PREIMAN, Mordechai, son of Moshe-Leib, from Loda	MARKIEWITZ-LEWIN, Alta, Bawa	102
FRUM, Lea, Sara, Sima, Benjamin, parents: Hersh & Zisl, from Wolcse	STARK, Louis	103
FEIGIN, Lubie, daughter of Moshe & Maria, from Warsaw	FEIGIN, Maria	104
FELDFEIL, Rachel-Zis, daughter of Mtnashe & Rachel-Lea, from Warsaw	SILBERSHPORN, Rachel	105
FARIN, Shlomo, served in the Navy	his father	106

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Today's
POST
BAG

THE WEATHER

	A	B	C	D
Haifa Airport	71	15	26	25
Natanya	—	14	25	25
Hakirya	64	15	26	26
Lydda Airport	58	11	25	26
Jerusalem	36	14	27	26
Beer Sheva	—	19	31	29

Forecast: Fair.
A Humidity at 3 p.m. yesterday.
B Minimum temp. yesterday.
C Maximum temp. yesterday.
D Maximum temp. expected today.

Six persons were arrested in various parts of the country yesterday, on black market charges.

Two mail sacks were stolen between last Sunday and Thursday, from a railway carriage standing in Tel Aviv Station. It was announced yesterday.

Nearly 5,700 working days were lost in industry during September, when 838 workers went out on strike demanding better working conditions and higher pay.

Victims of Sea
Storm Buried

HAIFA, Sunday. — There was a large assemblage at the funeral here today of four Syrian Jews, two men and two children who lost their lives while trying to reach Israel's shores by boat.

Two of the victims were Gigi Luska, 14, and her brother Eliashu, 12. The other bodies could not be identified.

Among the mourners were Mr. B. Shitreet, Minister of Police, the Mayor of Haifa, S. Levy, and President of the Sephardic Community, Mr. J. Sitten.

Mr. Shitreet spoke at the graveside.

Ration News

JERUSALEM. — Pasteurized, un-rationed milk will be sold in Jerusalem beginning today at all 19 stores and kiosks. The milk will be sold in bottles at 18 pruta at stores and 20 pruta at kiosks. Potatoes: one kilo-gram, Shapir 22, zone 5. Tomatoes: one 10, 250 grams, Tel. 212. Beans: one 10, 250 grams, Tel. 212.

TEL AVIV. — Tomorrow the distribution of special ration cards for persons over 65 will take place at the Salzman poultry shop, 91 King George Avenue. Elderly persons of the Malah Shikun and Korat Shmuel will receive their ration cards on Wednesday at Shalom Lempel, Block 12.

HAIFA. — Toilet tissue paper, one roll, 150 grams, Yod 26. Chocolate bars are still rationed in Jerusalem. The Food Controller announced yesterday. An extra quantity of filled chocolate bars have been supplied to shops, and are available without coupons. It was stated, correcting a previous announcement that all chocolate bars in Jerusalem were of the ration list.

Personal Notices

MOSHE and BETTY SOHAR (Sonnenschein) will be at home at 35 Alfaj St., Jerusalem, from 11 a.m. till 1 p.m. on Saturday, November 11, 1950, on the occasion of the BAR MITZVAH of their son ABRAHAM

We deeply mourn the death of

ROSA WOLLSTEIN

who passed away in London.

The body will be brought to Israel for burial and the date of the funeral will be announced later.

WIZO
BABIES' HOME
JERUSALEM

Ben Gurion Meets
Citrus Farmers

The future of citrus crops was discussed by representatives of the Farmers' Association with Prime Minister David Ben Gurion in Jerusalem yesterday. Mr. Z. Ben-Zion, Director-General of the Ministry of Labour, and Mr. I. Finkelstein, its Secretary-General, were also present.

The farmers told Mr. Ben Gurion that they would consider sending no fruit abroad if the workers persist in their demands for a 15 to 20 per cent wage increase. Transport and other expenses had also risen over last year, which made exports economically unsound.

To Meet Myerson

A meeting with Mrs. Golda Myerson, the Minister of Labour, who is expected to return from the U.S. tomorrow, has been arranged for Tuesday. The Prime Minister also promised to ask the Ministry of Finance to speed up the negotiations on export subsidies, which the citrus growers are likely to get this year.

Some 600,000 cases of fruit are to be shipped abroad before Christmas. The Jerusalem Post learns that the Ministry of Finance has not yet decided whether to grant export subsidies, which the citrus growers have not been sold beforehand, as had been the case with fruit sent to the U.K. in the past year. Prospective purchasers want the fruit to be sold on auction.

The Ministry of Food handled purchases in Britain in the post-war years, but fruit sales were made free this year.

\$400,000 Smuggling Ring
Broken as Arrests Mount

POST Staff Reporter

A surprise raid by Jerusalem police recently resulted in the arrest of two more persons in connection with the foreign exchange smuggling racket, and netted documents revealing that the ring's illegal transactions amounted to \$400,000, it was learned yesterday.

The suspects — an elderly Jerusalem real estate and money broker and the 23-year-old Christian wife of a Jewish resident — now total six.

Diplomat Involved
The latest arrests followed close surveillance by police of entertainment centres where they learned that the young woman was seen regularly in the company of the broker and a young diplomat. Closer examination revealed that the young woman was living far beyond her modest means.

Documents found in the raid also showed that the members of the ring used the code name "carpets" to describe dollars and that the "carpets" were smuggled into the Old City in bars of soap.

According to reliable sources, the broker contacted two money brokers in Jerusalem to buy dollars in the Tel Aviv black market. These were smuggled across the lines by the diplomat who conducted dealings with two Arab money dealers and who were formerly associated with the Jewish brokers.

Man Remanded On
Arson Charge

Magistrate A. Eden in Jerusalem yesterday remanded for five days Shmuel Ben Avraham Ashkenazi, who was charged by police with having been connected with the unsuccessful attempt to set fire to an Egged bus in the company's central bus station.

Tourist Meal Plan Marred By
Inadequate Supply, Red Tape

TEL AVIV, Sunday. — Hotels in Tel Aviv did not begin serving non-austerity meals to tourists against foreign exchange today, as originally planned, because, it was stated, they have so far received neither adequate supplies of special foodstuffs nor the various forms that must be completed.

The Sharon Hotel at Herzlia, however, started the scheme as an experiment. The five hotels along Rehov Hayarkon hope to begin on Tuesday.

A spokesman of the Hotel Owners Association asserted today that the release of a few kilograms of meat, and some eggs did not provide the means to serve a decent non-austerity meal. What was needed, he said, were special cuts, such as steaks and liver; canned vegetables such as asparagus, mushrooms, and a few delicacies; unsalted butter, coffee, plenty of sugar, tablecloths, napkins, and crockery.

A four-course non-austerity meal in Tel Aviv hotels will cost 800 pruta; in the Hotel of Haifa, in the Dolphin House, of Zion, 900 pruta; and in the King David Hotel, 1,100 in the King David Hotel and Meidodo hotels. Full board and lodging in the Tel Aviv hotels has been fixed at 11,300 for a single-room and 11,300 per bed in a double room. These prices, the spokesman said, were adequate, but the customers had the right to demand first class meals, which could not be served unless the hotels were issued with a large variety of supplies which cannot be procured in the open market.

The hotel owners had also demanded that tourists pay in traveller cheques instead of cash.

Steaks and
Trimmings

Nine lucky tourists with dollars were the only ones to enjoy an almost luxurious four-course meal yesterday at the Touring Club in Jerusalem. The King David Hotel was forced to delay the new programme until Tuesday because of a shortage of supplies.

The Club's menu consisted of the following:

1. Soup de Jour
2. Roast Beef with Potatoes
3. Roast Chicken with Potatoes
4. Omelette with Caviar

For the price of \$2.58, which included service charge and city tax, all the tourists agreed that the meal was "delicious and fairly-priced," adding that it was their best meal thus far in Israel. All of them were delighted by their 200-gram steaks and meat portions, which are double the portions they previously received.

Mr. I. Kravitz, the Club's restaurant and bar concessionaire, said that it was still too early to decide whether the scheme will bring in additional business and foreign currency to the Government.

Mr. Kravitz noted that he must enter each transaction in every tourist's passport, forward all foreign money to his bank every day, and submit twice monthly accounts to the Food Controller, and to the Controller of Foreign Exchange.

Another meeting will be held between the Undersecretary and the two Ministries on November 16 to study the progress of the programme.

It was learned that Government agencies are studying measures to permit tourists, who have converted their foreign currency into Israeli pounds, to obtain non-austerity meals.

The Government also is considering the issue of issuing "Travelers' Cheques," to tourists against payment of foreign currency, which would eliminate the need for hotels and restaurants to handle foreign exchange.

Barring of Tiberias
List Contested

The Returning Officer and the Electoral Committee of Tiberias were ordered by the High Court in Jerusalem yesterday to show cause why they should not rescind an order disqualifying the Progressive-Sephardic slate. The return of the order nisi was set for Wednesday, six days before municipal elections are to be held.

The list was disqualified on November 1 because of two of the candidates on the original list resigned. The Returning Officer had stated that the three remaining candidates were insufficient to make up a list.

Longer Notice Necessary

Appearing for Mr. Joseph Alhadif, the representative of the list, Mr. H. Krongold submitted that the action was taken only 13 days before election day, and that three weeks' notice had to be given according to law. The subsequent resignations of a number of candidates did not disqualify a whole list, he said.

The Court ordered the respondents to deal with the list as if it had not been disqualified until judgment is given.

The Court was composed of Mr. Justice Dunblat, president, and Mr. Justice Olshan and Mr. Justice Agron.

Inspectors Walked
Into Bribe Trap

HAIFA, Sunday. — The two inspectors of the Haifa Control Office remanded on Friday for 10 days on bribery charges were caught when they walked into a police trap. Mr. S. Scharfberg, owner of a cosmetic shop at 16 Rehov Herzl, said here today.

By prior arrangement with the Haifa Investigation Branch, he offered the two men the IL250 bribe for the suppression of charges for control contravention.

Investigation is continuing into complaints by businessmen here of an alleged full-fledged racket operated by more than two men.

FINE REDUCED

HAIFA, Sunday. — The District Court here today reduced to IL300 an IL1,000 fine imposed last June by the Anti-Profitting Tribunal on S. Joscovitch, a leather merchant, for making a false declaration of his stock to the Controller.

The District Court held that the contravention had not been intentional, and cancelled the earlier order for publication of the sentence in two newspapers at the expense of the accused.

US Commerce Dept.
On Economic Switch

WASHINGTON, Sunday (UP). — The United States Commerce Department this week described 1949 as a period of transition in which "Israel made remarkable progress" in adjusting from war to peace conditions.

Disregarding minor incidents, the trade stipulations were fairly observed by all, and the department said in an economic review of Israel. "Consequently, considerable reduction of Israel's armed forces was effected and large areas passed from military to civil control."

The department pointed out Israel's major tasks:

1. Guidance of the country's economy from war and post-war prosperity to an economy adjusted to peace-time conditions.
2. Consolidation of government administrative machinery.
3. Establishment and maintenance of adequate armed forces.
4. Provisions for the absorption of large-scale immigration.

From the outset, the report said "the solution of the problems was complicated by serious economic problems. High government expenditures on security, immigration and development, and the inflationary factors, whereas a reduction in prices and cost of living was scheduled."

Essential Controls
"Strict control of foreign trade and local distribution, while essential for the maintenance of some equilibrium in the balance of payments, acted as a deterrent to potential factors whose funds are needed for the country's development."

The department pointed out that the political aspect of the Government's composition has been a complicating factor in the economy. It said "because of the predominant influence of labour, the Government was pledged to a policy under which the hard-won gains of labour remained unaffected. The Government's policies thus tended to be more favourable to labour than to commerce and industry."

"The latter groups because they held a more favourable position under the former government, found it difficult to adjust to what they considered discrimination and neglect under the new policies."

These tasks, which involved a people being educated and trained from the microscopic to the astronomical, in the first place, a stable government; our standing on the international stage, at Lake Success where Jerusalem was once more on the operating table, required no less.

The Municipality and Local Councils, Mr. Agron said, should be administered by people who were in the larger questions of domestic and foreign policy of the name, and as the Government's most parties seemed to realize this fact, or at least pay lip service to it, and some of them had for long purposes resorted to "perfumes and cosmetics" in drawing up their electoral list, recruiting people who normally were not associated with them.

Others, he said, referring pointedly to Jerusalem, where the Mayor had been adopted by, or adopted the Progressive Party, as the American war hero's principle, "if you can't lick 'em, join 'em." What mattered, however, was that the Municipality and Councils should be harmonized to the common aim which was locally not less than nationally, the doubling of the population in the very next few years.

This, Mr. Agron concluded, called for competition of vision who shared this faith and were prepared to dedicate themselves and their constituencies to upholding the hands of the Government, feverishly engaged in an unparalleled undertaking demanding unparalleled exertions.

Background of Crisis

HAIFA, Sunday. — Speaking at the Histadrut electoral rally in the Hof Cinema here yesterday, Mr. Gershon Agron traced the background of the crisis from which the Government had just emerged.

The crisis, he said, did not begin with the Prime Minister's proposals for the reconstruction of the Cabinet, nor with Mr. Ben Gurion's submitting the Government's resignation to the President. It could be traced to the "made to order earthquake" following the announcement of the clothing and footwear rationing a few months back.

What had happened then, the speaker said, was that, owing to the irresponsibly engineered agitation, the public had been gripped by "fear of fear," fear not so much for present shortages as shortages that might come.

"Dictate of Hour"

However, grounded in these fears, might be the Government had had to reckon with them. A re-examination of the country's economic life, independent of the irresponsible outcry appeared as the "dictate of the hour"; that, and ways of securing the very large means for the reception and absorption of the exiles.

Plans for the reconstruction of the Cabinet had, accordingly, gone hand in hand with discussions for revisions in the economic field, the notable conference with American Jewish leaders in Jerusalem early in September and finally, the stern fight against the black market. These were necessary measures to which it was thought the entire Government had collectively agreed.

Fine Balance
Mr. Agron insisted that in the circumstances there was no ground for either the surprise or disappointment professed in some quarters. Coalition and non-coalition, all had agreed that certain changes were inescapable and that they should be made without upsetting the fine balance which the Coalition represented.

What in fact followed had been a "dance of dwarfs of all sizes" — as to which were the larger dwarfs and who the smaller, he left as an "open metaphysical question."

The Government, he thought, came out strengthened from the crisis which had been largely a crisis of confidence. "Confidence," along with "bread and butter" were the pillars of any state, and without the latter, the Government would not measure up to the hard tasks the nation had imposed upon it. Making Israel the home of all Jews seeking order.

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War on Locusts
Waged in Force

LONDON, Sunday (Reuter). — Anti-locust squads in three continents have been mobilized to deal with great swarms now threatening crops and vegetation.

In Africa, swarms have appeared "weeks earlier than expected" in northern Kenya, the headquarters of the desert locusts control in Nairobi reported yesterday. Weather conditions which have favoured their southward movement from the deserts of Somalia and Ethiopia where they are breeding, are expected to continue, and breeding is likely to take place in Kenya's semi-arid northern province.

Great dumps of poison are being prepared and a big mechanized scouting organization is being developed for the coming battle.

Crop Consumed

In India, people in the suburbs of Bombay today watched black clouds of locusts suddenly swarm onto fields near the sea and destroy standing crops and plants within three hours.

The swarms then sped on towards the Rajputana border, where the Indian government's anti-locust squad is preparing to fight them.

On the western desert border of New South Wales, Australia, millions of locusts were reported yesterday to be bearing down on the last defences of Australians fighting to save vegetation.

Flame throwers were being used and hastily imported sheets were being used to shield the last remaining patches of grass.

The screens will keep the locusts at bay only while they are in the crawling, hopping stage of a nine-week life. When they reach the flying stage, the cloth barriers will be useless.

Cars and lorries crunching through the locust swarms that blacked the roads have fine mesh wire screens to protect their radiators.

Shaw Fortune For
New Alphabet

By George Lichtheim,
POST Correspondent

LONDON, Sunday. — Bernard Shaw is believed to have left the bulk of his considerable fortune to a public trust to be set up for the purpose of introducing a new alphabet of 26 to 44 letters.

The other principal beneficiaries are expected to be the Reading Room of the British Museum and the Dublin Art Gallery.

The will, which is understood to be what Shaw called a "legal-proof" document of some ten thousand words, has not yet been published but reliable reports indicate that it contains detailed instructions about the new alphabet, a project dear to Shaw and to which he referred frequently in his last years.

According to one version, it specifies the work to be done by the persons to be appointed by the trustees, directs that some of Shaw's plays, as well as other works, are to be printed in the new alphabet, and lays down that statistical records are to be kept to prove that the scheme saves time and space.

Twenty-Year Limit
The cost is to be met from the royalties on his plays as well as from the large fortune remaining after death duties are paid.

In recent years Shaw approached various learned societies with his project, but could not induce them to take it up. His will is believed to direct that if no action has been taken under its provisions after 20 years or, alternatively, if, during this period, a law is passed making the new alphabet compulsory, the remaining money goes to other beneficiaries.

2nd TRUMAN SCARE
KANSAS CITY, Sunday (UP). — President Truman arrived here this morning after experiencing a brief incident with an hotel window screen. It had the police guessing whether there had been another assassination attempt.

Just before Mr. Truman's car pulled away from his hotel, a screen fell from an upper window, landing with a bang seven metres from him.

Secret service men flattened themselves against the car and a hundred policemen in the area reached for their guns.

Sabotage in Brief

SABOTAGE — A violent fire in the workshops of a military installation at Aldershot, Hants, yesterday destroyed about a hundred vehicles, including tanks. Damage is estimated at about a million pounds. Sabotage is suspected.

CONCERT-ED EFFORT

Strict security precautions were taken yesterday when President Truman's daughter, Margaret, returned to New York from a concert tour of New England. A guard of six secret service agents flanked her as she left the train at Pennsylvania Station. She did not leave her compartment until all other passengers had left.

"Hard-Core" Cases
Exceed 5,000

GENEVA, Sunday, (UP). — More than 5,200 handicapped and "unemployable" refugees will have arrived in Israel next week with a homecoming of 3,000 "hard-core" refugees from China, the International Refugee Organization announced here on Friday.

Arrival of the group in Naples next Friday aboard the Anna Salen, will make a total of 3,900 refugees requiring institutional care and 1,300 dependents received by Israel under an agreement with the IRO.

The director-general of the IRO, Mr. Donald Kingsley, said that Israel had "far surpassed" her original undertaking to the IRO in 1949, to take 3,000 "handicapped" refugees and dependents.

12 KILLED IN ERETRA

ASMARA, Sunday, (UP). — Eight shifia bandits and four policemen were killed on Friday in a battle near here. A field patrol of 40 policemen engaged 150 shifia and fighting raged until the bandits withdrew at sunset.

Four shifia and two policemen were wounded in a clash at Addi Laghen, about 70 kms. south of the Eritrean capital.

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Monday, November 6, 1950
 Hashwan 24, 1371, Moharram 15, 1379

In the last week of August, the Government announced that travel by road would be restricted by a system of

TRAVEL TROUBLE

the public took this new austerity uncompromisingly, as a means of saving hard currency. Grace was given until October 1, a delay commended on the view that it would not only prepare the public for the dislocation, but also, and principally, enable the responsible Department to have its scheme cut and dried for full operation on the day. No criticism was voiced when, because of unprinted forms or because of the Army manoeuvres, the date was first put off to October 20 and then to November 3. But now, after yesterday's fiasco, it is to be November 15.

What can explain the incapacity of the authorities to make absolutely sure of every detail of the Regulation and of every constable required to enforce them? Nothing went right. The traffic police, who must be the chief agents of enforcement, had not been told precisely what were their powers and limits, and they possessed no kilometrage tables; drivers had been equally uninstructed; and zones were so marked that the bend of a road might involve an offence, while no one knew if distances were measured from the centre of a town or departure or its circumference. In the essential particular of defining the right of the police to take offenders to the courts, the Regulations are obscure. But the worst failure was that the strictness of the traffic police was not increased to the numbers without which the extra and complex duty cannot be carried out.

In May, Mr. Remez promised the Knesset that fifty additional traffic constables, with vehicles and equipment, would be commissioned. All fifty are still, we understand, in the realm of a promise. The new Minister of Communications has the opportunity, and we think he will have the resolve, to pause and reconsider before the fourth scheduled zero day whether the regulations in their present form are enforceable at all, or whether some simpler restriction might not be substituted. In this instance an example might well be taken from the Army which several months ago successfully came to grips with the problem of economizing on transport and fuel.

STOICS of the male sex can usually manage to accustom themselves to the startling changes in women's fashions. They can even be particularly masterful wiles.

WOMEN'S WILES

to admit that they opposed the changes because of an innate prejudice against novelty as such. But two new aids to feminine appearance which are being hawked round the salons of Europe and America will give many men sleepless nights. One is the introduction of pure silk into face powder, which results in minor skin blemishes being concealed, and the "natural skin luminosity" being shown to better advantage than ever. The second is the new "undetectable slip-on finger nail," which enables the wearer to appear with shining talons at evening parties without the fatiguing preliminary ritual of painting the beastly cuticle with a self-hardening mixture.

Now these two "modern" accoutrements of beauty put the wretched male back into the era of the yashmak. When he is out courting (if that is the right word for a process which is becoming more and more the penetration of disguises) he will have no idea of his bride-to-be's complexion. In fact, he will be worse off than the intending yashmak-lifter of former days, because he will not even be able to tell whether his fiancée bites her nails or not. To offset the new masculine hazard, we predict a rise in the value of dowries.

CHURCHILL'S WAR MEMOIRS THE HINGE OF FATE (XIV)

Rommel's Breakthrough Into Egypt

It had been the Cabinet view that even if the Eighth Army were beaten back, Tobruk should remain a thorn in the enemy's side, and as late as June 16, 1942, Mr. Churchill had been assured by Gen. Auchinleck that General Ritchie would leave sufficient troops to hold it "even should it become temporarily isolated."

GENERAL KLOPPER, commanding the 2nd South African Division, was placed in charge of the fortress. Supplies and ammunition were sufficient for 90 days, and Gen. Klopper was confident that Tobruk could play its part in the plan, which included the retention by the Eighth Army of the strong points of El Adem and Belhamed outside the perimeter. The garrison included four infantry brigades (14 battalions), a tank brigade and 61 infantry tanks, five regiments of field and medium artillery, and about 70 anti-tank guns. In addition there were about 10,000 men in administrative and transport units centred round the port and its base installations. In all, a total of about 35,000 men were within the perimeter, a force very similar in size to that which had held Tobruk when it was first besieged a year before.

After a lull of only two days, on June 16 Rommel renewed his offensive. In a series of rapid blows he took El Adem, Belhamed, and Acroma. On June 17 he defeated our 4th Armoured Brigade at Sidi Rezegh, reducing them to a strength of only 20 tanks. By the 19th Tobruk was isolated and surrounded, and until tank reinforcements came to hand there was no defence armoured force to support or relieve the garrison from outside.

At 6 a.m. on June 20 the enemy opened a heavy bombardment with guns and dive-bombers on the south-eastern part of the Tobruk perimeter, held by the 11th Indian Infantry Brigade. Half an hour later the attack was launched, led by the 21st Panzer Division, supported by the 15th Panzer Division, together with the Italian armoured division and a motorised infantry division.

At 8 p.m. on June 20 General Klopper reported to Eighth Army Headquarters: "My H.Q. surrounded in distance on perimeter still fighting hard. Am holding out, but I do not know how long." He asked for instructions, and was told: "Come out tomorrow night preferably, if not tonight." He called his senior officers to conference and asked their views.

At 2 a.m. the moon set and a break-out through the minefields, even if hitherto practicable, became impossible. Gen. Klopper held a radio telephone conversation with Gen. Ritchie and told him that the situation was "shambles." If resistance were continued, terrible casualties would result; he was "doing the worst," Gen. Ritchie instructed him.

"Every day and hour of resistance materially assists our cause. I cannot tell the tactical situation, and must therefore leave you to act on your own judgment regarding capitulation. The whole of the Eighth Army has watched with admiration your gallant fight."

At dawn on the 21st Gen. Klopper sent out a parlementaire with an offer to capitulate, and at 7.45 a.m. German officers came to his headquarters and accepted his surrender. His orders were received by many of his troops, who had hardly been engaged, with incredulity and dismay. To some of his commanding officers he had

to issue personal instructions, for they would accept them from no other source. According to German records 33,000 of our men were taken prisoners.

The news of the capture of Tobruk without the need of a long siege revolutionised the



Axis plans. Hitherto it had been intended that after Tobruk was taken Rommel should stand on the Egyptian frontier and that the next major effort should be the capture of Malta by airborne and sea-borne forces. As late as June 21 Mussolini reiterated these orders. The day after Tobruk fell Rommel reported that he proposed to destroy the small British forces left on the frontier, and thus open the way to Egypt. The condition and morale of his forces, the large captures of munitions and supplies, and the weakness of the British position prompted pursuit "into the heart of Egypt."

He requested approval. A letter also arrived from Hitler pressing Rommel's proposal upon Mussolini. The Duce needed no persuasion. Elated at the prospect of conquering Egypt, he postponed the assault on Malta till the beginning of September, and Rommel—now a Field-Marshal, rather to Italian surprise—was authorized to occupy the relatively narrow passage between Alamein and the Qattara Depression as the starting-point for future operations whose final objective was the Suez Canal.

Hitler himself had not been confident of success against Malta, as he mistrusted the ability of the Italian troops, who would have formed the major part of the expedition. The attack might well have failed. Nevertheless it now seems certain that the shattering and grievous loss of Tobruk spared the island from the supreme trial. This is a consolation of which no good soldier, whether involved or not, should avail himself. The burden falls upon the High Command rather than on Gen. Klopper, and still less upon his troops.

Gen. Ritchie proved himself both a competent Staff Officer and later a resolute Corps Commander. Nevertheless, it was a bad arrangement by which he left his desk as Gen. Auchinleck's deputy Chief of Staff to become the Commander of the Eighth Army. The lack of clear thought and the ill-defined responsibility between Gen. Auchinleck and his recent Staff Officer, Gen. Ritchie, had led to a mishandling of the forces, which in its character and consequences constitutes an unfortunate page in British military history.

Rommel, swiftly organized his pursuit, and on June 24 crossed the frontier to Egypt, opposed only by our light mobile columns, and the stubborn and magnificent fighters of the Royal Air Force, who really covered the retreat of the main body of the Eighth Army to Matruh.

Their position here was not strong. About the town itself there was an organized defensive system, but south of it only some lines of unconnected minefields inadequately manned. The Matruh line, if it were to be successfully held, needed a powerful armoured force to guard its southern

flank. The 7th Armoured Division, though now rebuilt to nearly a hundred tanks, was not yet capable of such a task. Gen. Auchinleck himself came forward to Matruh on June 25 and decided to take over direct operational command of the Army from Gen.



Ritchie. He should have done this when I asked him to in May. Prime Minister to Gen. Auchinleck.

28 June 42. I am very glad you have taken command. Do not vex yourself with anything except the battle. Fight it out wherever it flows. Nothing matters but destroying the enemy's armed and armoured force. A strong stream of reinforcements is approaching. We are sure you are going to win in the end.

Gen. Auchinleck quickly concluded that it was not possible to make a final stand at Matruh. Arrangements were already in hand for the preparation and occupation of the Alamein position 120 miles farther back. To halt the enemy, if only for a time, the following dispositions were made: The Xth Corps, with the 10th Indian and 50th British Infantry Divisions, held the Matruh defences.

Further south, under command of the XIIIth Corps, were the 29th Indian Infantry Brigade, covering a six-mile gap in the minefields, and the New Zealand Division. The 1st Armoured Division and the 7th Armoured Division guarded the desert flank. The New Zealand Division, which had arrived at Matruh from Syria on June 21, were at length moved on the 26th into action on the ridge.

That evening the enemy broke through the front of the 29th Indian Infantry Brigade, where the minefield was incomplete. The next morning they streamed through the gap, and then, passing behind the New Zealanders, encircled and attacked them from three sides. Desperate fighting continued all day, and at the end it seemed that the division was doomed.

Gen. Freyberg had been severely wounded. But he had a worthy successor, Brig. Inglis, who shortly after midnight the 4th New Zealand Brigade moved east across country with all its battalions deployed and bayonets fixed. For 1,000 yards no enemy were met. Then firing broke out. The whole brigade charged in line, and the New Zealanders broke clear, and the whole division was reunited in a high state of discipline and ardour near the Alamein positions 80 miles away. So little were they disorganized that they could be used forthwith to stiffen the defence at Alamein.

The XXXth Corps had been withdrawn earlier to Alamein. When joined there by the Xth and XIIIth Corps the whole army, on June 30 was ranged on or behind the new position.

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KEEPING POSTED

The queue at the green-grocer's was much longer than usual, since one of the neighbouring stores had been shut down for one reason or another and all of the customers were turned over to the doubtfully grateful proprietor. Amongst the most patient of the would-be buyers was a postman. He stood amongst the gossiping ladies with a look of weary patience. Finally his turn arrived. He duly turned over his ration book, got his portions of clementines and tomatoes, opened his mail bag and had them dumped on top of the letters and post cards and then continued on his rounds, delivering the morning mail.

ON a very small side street in Tel Aviv, a dilapidated small house had recently been demolished evidently to make room for a new apartment building. Apparently the municipal tax collector had not been informed of this change, or maybe he was a new man on the job. He stood in front of the vacant plot, looking in confusion from his papers to a place where the house should have been. The next-door neighbour was working in his garden and the collector turned to him for help. Tax collector: Is there a house here? Neighbour: What house? T.C.: There should be a house here. There isn't. N: What's that to me. You

can certainly see there is a house there or not.

T.C.: According to my papers there is a house here.

N: OK so there is a house there. Why bother me?

T.C.: But there isn't a house there, and I have to collect my taxes.

N: Well, collect them.

T.C.: How can I collect, if no one is there?

N: That is not my problem.

T.C.: But why should there be such a number on my paper if there is no such house?

N: That is your business.

T.C.: Maybe you can help me. Was there ever a house on this plot?

Moreover, says he blandly, the streets are generally six metres in width, plus two



metres of pavement, and therefore it is presumed that a man never looks for a nameplate at a distance of more than five metres. Which, you must admit, is very clever mathematics, but of no help at all when searching for an unfamiliar turning.

IN defence of the much criticized post office, we are told the story of a woman who applied recently to the Manager of the Tel Aviv Post Office with the request to extract a letter from the post-box which she had intended to send to America by registered air mail, but which through an oversight, she had not registered. In view of the importance of its contents the woman implored the stern official to find it for her. Actually she never expected that her request would be acceded to, and was the more surprised when he quite civilly asked her to wait until they could locate the letter. It took some 20 min-

Readers' Letters

BUS CRASH

To the Editor of The Post. Sir.—The tragedy of the Egged bus, which crashed last week on the highway to Tel Aviv, should shake us out of our complacency regarding our drivers. There are too many drivers of public transport vehicles, who drive recklessly and indulge in speeding.

If a man is a wonderful marksman on the range, it does not follow that he can be trusted with carrying a firearm. Our drivers handle their vehicles with the utmost skill... in a sporting sense. That does not make them necessarily fit to be entrusted with public transport.

A serious education campaign by the competent authority seems the only help.

Yours etc.,
 G. FRANKENBERG
 Jerusalem, Nov. 3.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION

To the Editor of The Post. Sir.—May I remind the Supply and Rationing authorities of their own instructions issued to their personnel in Haifa Port limiting the quantity of food which an immigrant may bring in to 25 kilos per family, and not per person, as asserted by an official spokesman in this column on Friday.

This is the second time within a week that misleading statements have been issued on the confiscation of foodstuffs from the immigrants who arrived in the S.S. Protea, recently. The first one charged them with complicity in smuggling foodstuffs into Israel, reportedly practised by a ring operating in an Italian port, although the Protea never called there—and now we are told that the immigrants are better off than residents regarding food imports.

Whatever the merits of this limitation, Government spokesmen ought to be sure of their facts before presenting them to the public.

Yours, etc.,
 YAAKOV S. ARDON
 Haifa Correspondent
 The Jerusalem Post
 Haifa, November 3.

TEL AVIV ART NOTES

Kibbutz Artists Exhibitions

BOTH the Katz Galleries and the Mikra Studio have been given over to exhibitions by young artists from the collective settlements and the vitality of the works and the promising talent shown by the young people make a visit to these galleries an encouraging experience.

Israel Lambert (Katz Galleries) is a New Yorker who came here straight from college and settled at Gesher Ha-Zib near Nahariya. He was sensible enough to bring artist's supplies with him, and all the work shown, with the exception of a couple of etchings, has been executed since he came to Israel a year ago. He says that kibbutz life has given him fresh energy and an increased interest in painting and the eager vitality of the works support his statement.

Talented Newcomer

Lambert is not only a capable draughtsman who has obviously benefited by sound training but he has in addition, an imaginative sense of colour and a feeling for form. He likes to create patterns based on impressions received from places and objects, and in his approach has been much influenced by Paul Klee. His "Hurricane Lamp," "Arab Town" and "Red Landscape"—three

of the most successful exhibits in the show—evidence this influence clearly, but in his "Dov," study of a seated figure in oils, one can note how completely he can convey solidity. The young artist's work is still very much in the experimental stage and he is far from sure what direction he should take but genuine creative talent seems to be his.

Yokhanan Ben-Yaacov and Roda Reilinger, of Kibbutz HaSorek, and Shraga Weil, of Kibbutz Ha'Ogen, who have previously exhibited together at the Mikra Studio are now showing a collection of their latest. The greatest development is to be remarked in the work of Reilinger; he has gained in surety of composition and his colour is much more interesting than formerly. Most of his paintings are landscapes treated in the manner of John Piper, with the emphasis on the dramatic and the romantic aspects. Like his English colleague, he has a strong sense of the theatre and most of these gouaches, with their very broad treatment and dramatic contrasts, are reminiscent of stage-decor. To be noted are the En Karen and Sodom landscapes.

Yokhanan Ben-Yaacov is primarily a colourist, and the wall on which his sparkling works hang brings a cheerful note into the gallery. He, like Israel Lambert, weaves the impres-

sions obtained from observing various landscapes, into colour patterns. These are occasionally rhythmic and always attractive. But, self-taught, he lacks the solid foundation on which Lambert's work rests and without which it is doubtful whether he will be able to proceed much further.

Painter of Kitchens

Shraga Weil's paintings are devoted to one theme—the kibbutz kitchen-dining room, in the treatment of which he allows his sardonic humour full play. Weil is not really a painter, he has no feeling for the quality of paint he is gouache or oil. He is a caricaturist who can evolve—as in the "Piled up dishes"—a well-planned design. He should be given the opportunity to do a picture-book on kibbutz life—for home consumption only since his malice may be a little hard for friends abroad to take. The works on view are "typical Shraga Weil," colouring sombre, lines angular and with a deliberate disregard of perspective which is sometimes irritating to the eye. On the whole I do not think the current show is as impressive as the last one.

S. W.

Our Mobile Frontier Force

By Michael J. Keron

WITH all the stories about the shooting and killing on borders, I anticipated danger when I accompanied Haifa's Mobile Force—the striking force of the police—in one of their border operations against infiltrators and smugglers. We reached the Tarshisha police station when the first shades of darkness began to fall. In a small room lit by two kerosene lamps, over a map of the border area pinpointed with dozens of tiny multi-coloured flags, the officer in charge

The Jews, Druzes and Christians who form the frontier guards, have an exceedingly difficult job, considering the acute shortage of manpower. For 24 hours a day, they stand by ready to move into action at a moment's notice. Manpower shortage is one of the chief problems of the Frontier Police. This affects not only the police themselves, who must be on duty long hours, but also the security of certain areas,

Being used to the noise of the city, the complete silence fell heavily on my ears. All was quiet save for the chirruping of the grasshoppers. In these parts, where time seemed to be at a standstill, even the falling of a star was a relief. I realized what patience the policemen must have to be able to keep alert, hour after hour, summer and winter, waiting for the slightest movement or sound, which might come from anywhere.

Then something stirred. It was well after midnight. I could see nothing. In another minute I heard, quite distinctly, the steps of a man. I looked uneasily at the sergeant lying next to me, but he paid no attention. He looked more like a crouching cat, ready to jump, than a human being. Suddenly, he leaped into the darkness. Shadows nearby moved silently. I heard a short scuffle. Two minutes later, the infiltrator was caught and handcuffed. Once more all was still.

Listening to Kol Israel

An hour later, I saw how the infiltrator and three smugglers, caught at another post, were questioned. The infiltrator, a Syrian farmer, told how he listened to the Arabic programmes of Kol Israel and once heard his brother. Everybody listens to Kol Israel, he said. He had come to join the Israel Army.

The smugglers' only claim was that they got lost. A report was made, and most probably they will be returned over the frontier.

It sometimes happens that the same man is caught perhaps five times. But the police are helpless. The orders are to deal with all these cases with the utmost care. Not so long ago one Arab was bitten by a police dog when he tried to run away, and when he was eventually returned over the border, he complained of ill treatment. The U.N. launched a complaint, with the police H.Q.

We returned to Haifa in the early hours. That morning, the police H.Q. routine report read: "The northern frontier is quiet."



"Israel Mounties" bringing in a group of infiltrators. Photo by Schlesinger

explained the operation plans to me. He told me of the varied activities of infiltrators, marauders and smugglers. He explained that while the first are mostly Arab refugees or poor Syrian farmers looking for a better living, the smugglers are organized gangs, mostly armed. They often come from as far as Beirut, and concentrate in the small Arab village of Iarnesh; from there they cross the border in the middle of the night.

The area is mountainous and cut by low wadis covered with trees, a great advantage for their line of business. They are usually directed by professional guides, who bring them to one of the nearest Arab villages in Israel territory, whence they proceed further the next morning, or else just get rid of their contraband which consists of coffee, arak (a popular item among the Arabs), leather or hashish.

I began to realize how difficult their job is, when we reached one of the small border outposts. It was pitch dark, as we walked from there to the crossing-place of two wadis, known to be on a main route for smugglers.

We crouched in the high grass behind rocks, waiting for our men.

Dead of Night

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HISTADRUT LIST

IMPROVEMENTS IN BORDER AND SLUM QUARTERS.

The parties of the Right sitting on the local authorities were insensible—as any undemocratic ruling party would be—to the interests and needs of the masses as a result of which the poor quarters were discriminated against: less cleanliness, less lighting, poor communications, few and badly maintained roads, lack of public buildings and gardens, no canalization or sewage system, and floods in the rainy season.

The steady pressure from the Left forced right wing rulers to introduce here and there a few improvements in the public services for the poorer classes living in border quarters, but the traditional neglect and discrimination still exist and will remain so as long as the present rulers are not removed from the direction of affairs.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT TAXES

Histadrut members on the local government will fight for radical changes in the present taxation system which affects adversely the poorer classes both from an economical and social point of view and impedes local government in the carrying out of a normal financial policy in matters such as the widening of social services, obtaining big loans for large-scale development, building water-works, educational and cultural institutions, hospitalization and welfare, building a sewage system, encouragement of creative initiative both collective and private.

The taxation system will be built upon progressive foundations through fair distribution of the burden among all classes, coordination of authority and regulation of the relationship with the State's treasury.

We call upon the State to increase its support of the local governments' social services, grant loans which will allow the realization of the plans, to help obtain local as well as foreign loans, and generally help with advice and supervision.

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